

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5544.—VOL. XXXVI.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**STEAM-TUG, WASHINGTON.** For towage to MITCHELL & CO., Queen's Wharf.

**TOWAGE.**—The steamer HUNTERESS is now prepared to tow vessels to and from sea, or to make any required, at the shortest notice. Apply on board, or to FAWCETT AND CO., Lower George-street, Sydney, at moderate rates.

**CHEAP EXCURSIONS.**—To Watson's Bay, and back, 3s.; children, half price. The steamer VICTORIA, and 2s.; return at half past 2, 2s.; and 4s. Tickets, there and back.

**STEAMER HUNTERS, for WATSON'S BAY.** On SUNDAY, leaving Pater's Wharf, the last of the day, and 2s.; return at half past 2, 2s.; and 4s. Tickets, there and back.

**STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY.**—The fast and famous steamship LADYLAND, and CO., York-street, will leave at half past 2, returning at dusk. Fare, 2s. each way; children half price.

**PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.** Leaving both SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA every WEEK-DAY, at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. half past 4 p.m. On SUNDAYS—fast return, at 8 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. Phoenix Wharf, March 12.

**STEAM TO THE HUNTER.**—The HIMALAON, for NORFOLK, THIS EVENING, at 10 a.m. JAMES PATTERSON, manager.

**STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY.** calling, at BROU-

THURSDAY, 1s. 6d. Return at 8 p.m. JAMES PATTERSON, Manager.

**STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY.**—In order to accomodate passengers who have determined to communicate between Twofold Bay and Sydney in three voyages in each month; and for this purpose the EAGLE steamer will leave on the 1st, 15th, and 29th of each month; and TWOFOLD BAY on the 1st, 15th, and 29th of each month, until further notice. JAMES PATTERSON, manager. A. N. N. Co.'s Wharf, 2nd March, 1854.

**STEAM TO PORT CURTIS.**—The steamer WILLIAM MISKIN will leave, parolet at 4 o'clock THIS DAY (Saturday) for Wide Bay and Port Curtis. Phoenix Wharf, 5th March. On her return she will be again despatched to the port of call.

**STEAM TO MELBOURNE WITHIN FROM**

45 TO 48 HOURS.

**JAMES PATTERSON,** manager.

**STEAMER SPLENDID.** After the above trip, will be despatched three times in each month, between the 1st, 15th, and 29th, and Melbourne on the 1st, 15th, and 29th.

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**STEAM TO MELBOURNE AT GREATLY RE-**

**LUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.**

**Sabres** ..... 2s 0

**Light freight, per ton** ..... 2s 0

**For freight, or passage apply to JOHN FRIDGES, secretary.**

**S. & M. S. Co.'s Office, Campbell's Wharf,** March 12, 1854.

**TOE LONDON via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The first-class clipper PACIFIC, 180 tons registered, leaves PATERSON, W. C. THOMPSON, and CO., on Saturday next, 14th inst., bound for the Cape of Good Hope, offering a most desirable passage to all persons who can afford to pay the high freight. Application is necessary to the Company, who will be ready to receive all letters.

**JOHN FRIDGES, Secretary, and M. & S. S. Company.** This vessel has a full load and offers a good opportunity to all persons who can afford to pay the high freight.

**CHAMPION'S Wharf, March 12, 1854.**

**STEAM COMMUNICATION with FRANCE and ENGLAND via ALEXANDRIA.**—French Naval Steam Packet Company, under contract with the French Government, will open a line of communication between Alexandria and the various ports of the Mediterranean, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, and Egypt. These packets will sail from Alexandria to the various ports of the Mediterranean, weekly, on the arrival of the Homeric and Calcutta Mail, at the same time as the Austria Boats going to France and the French and Oriental Company's boats to India.

**MARSHALLS, M. & CO.,** proprietors of the Malta Mail, will sail this at a single route, inasmuch as the Fenestrals and the Malta Mail will sail from Alexandria to the various ports of the Mediterranean, weekly, on the arrival of the Homeric and Calcutta Mail, at the same time as the Austria Boats going to France and the French and Oriental Company's boats to India.

**JOHN FRIDGES, Secretary, and M. & S. S. Company.** This vessel has a full load and offers a good opportunity to all persons who can afford to pay the high freight.

**CHAMPION'S Wharf, March 12, 1854.**

**STEAMER NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.**—The fast sailing steamer CLARENCE MARY, is now taking in cargo, and will have immediate despatch.

**For freight apply to DAVISON and BROWN, agents, Pacific Wharf.**

**FIRST VESSEL for MORPETH.**—The All STEAMER trade MORPETH PACKET, on TUESDAY EVENING.

**For freight, &c., apply to MORRIS and CO., Alton Wharf, Port of Market-street.**

**FOR KEMPSWELL, M'LEAVY RIVER.**—The fast-sailing trade MARY JANE sails on MONDAY next.

**For freight apply to G. Colson, & CO., or W. NIXON and CO., Union Wharf.**

**FOR THE MANNING RIVER.**—The fine new schooner CLEANER, to sail on SATURDAY, 24th instant, wind and weather permitting.

**For freight or passage apply on board; or to WM. MALCOLM, Union Wharf.**

**FOR WIDE BAY.**—To follow the Jenny Lind. The first-class schooner HERCULES, 120 tons burthen, T. PRINGLE, master, daily expected.

**For freight or passage apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON, Union Wharf.**

**FOR MELBOURNE WHARF DIRECT.**—The fast-sailing schooner DART is now loading at the Company's Wharf, and having the greatest part of her cargo already shipped, will be despatched in a few days.

**For freight apply to JOHN MACNAMARA, Meeme's Wharf.**

**FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.**—The fast-sailing brigantine JAZZIE, 180 tons burthen, now fast loading at the Company's Wharf, will be despatched early next week.

**For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, 17, George-street, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 188, George-street.**

**W.A.V. for MELBOURNE WHARF, clear at the Customs.** This day, 5s. 6d. are required to pay custom's duty, and 6s. in bills of lading by noon.

**LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Post Office, 19, George-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**MELBOURNE WHARF direct.**—The clipper brigantine MANG-HI, 162 tons, J. HAMILTON, master, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port in a few days.

**For freight or passage apply to T. and W. DAY, Commissioners.**

**FOR GERLON.**—direct. The fine clipper-brigantine IMPERIAL, Captain SKINNER, is now engaged at the Royal Company's Wharf. This vessel underwent a long voyage over her last voyage at Geelong, and no expense has been incurred in making her the worthy the preference has hitherto commanded.

**For freight or passage apply to G. THORNE and CO., York-street, and LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 190, George-street.**

**FOR NELSON, LYTTLETON, PORT COOPER, and QUEEN OF THE SOUTH.**—The clipper-brigantine QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, 180 tons, J. H. HAMILTON, master, will receive freight up to noon on TUESDAY next, the 27th, and will sail the following day, further above place.

**For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at M. H. MURKIN, Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street, Sydney.**

**FOR AUCKLAND.**—The clipper-brig HEATHER BELL, PHILIP JONES, commander, will sail at the South Wharf on TUESDAY, the 27th, and will sail the following day, further above place.

**For freight or passage apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 22, Lower George-street.**

**FOR HONG-KONG.**—The clipper ship RESTLESS, 100 tons register, Captain BLISS, will sail IMMEDIATELY.

**For freight or passage apply to the captain on board; or to FLOWN, SALTING, and CO., agents, 19, Hunter-street.**

**2nd March, 1854.**

**FOR MAURITIUS direct.**—To follow the Leo, the Wizard, and 2s.; return at 2s. Tickets, there and back.

**For freight or passage apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 22, Lower George-street.**

**FOR CALLAO direct.**—To sail on or about the 26th instant, the fast sailing brig JIN FIELDEN, Captain ROBERTS, will be engaged at the Royal Company's Wharf punctually at 3 o'clock p.m.

**For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLOWN, SALTING, and CO., agents.**

**FOR ROMAHAY, to sail about 10th April.**

**The Al shire CAROLINE LEAD, A. J. TIBBETT, Eng., commander, will sail for ROMAHAY about the 10th April.**

**For freight or passage apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, 19, Hunter-street.**

**FOR BOMBAY, to sail about 10th April.**

**The Al shire CAROLINE LEAD, A. J. TIBBETT, Eng., commander, will sail for ROMAHAY about the 10th April.**

**For freight or passage apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, 19, Hunter-street.**

**FOR LONDON.**—The new fast-sailing clipper ship LADY WINDERMERE, 450 tons, commanded by Captain J. H. HAMILTON, will be engaged at the Royal Company's Wharf, and the most desirable passage offered. She will sail her first voyage on the 1st of May, and will be engaged for Melbourne on MONDAY, the 8th instant, leaving the Company's Wharf punctually at 3 o'clock p.m.

**For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORO, GRAHAM, and CO., 19, Hunter-street.**

**FOR LONDON.**—For Gold and Passengers only.

**The fast sailing ship ANCIENT, Al 120, will sail IMMEDIATELY.**

**For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORO, GRAHAM, and CO., 19, Hunter-street.**

**FOR LONDON.**—For Gold and Passengers only.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—GROVE VALE ESTATE.** At the junction of the Gross and Hawkesbury Rivers, HOWDEN and THREKELD have been sold by public auction, and the same intended to sell to the new Estate within three months of this date. It contains 1900 acres, watered on the north by Gross River, and on the east by the Hawkesbury or Nepean. This is now being prepared for sale, and will be divided into lots of from 100 to 1000 acres, offered for sale as soon as the plan is completed. There is much valuable timber on the estate.

The title is good, except that with a grant from the Crown, there is a small deposit; 25 per cent. in six months, and the remainder in three years, with interest at six per cent. per annum.

Mr. ROBERT MURKILL will sell by public auction at the Golden Fleece Inn, George-street, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, his effects, a quantity of sugar, tea, and various sundries.

To be sold without reserve, to cover store rent and other expenses.

By order of Mr. David Moon.

Sugar, Tea, and various Sundries.

M R. ROBERT MURKILL will sell by public auction at the Golden Fleece Inn, George-street, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, his effects, a quantity of sugar, tea, and various sundries.

To be sold without reserve, to cover store rent and other expenses.

Terms, cash.

On account and rise of the former purchaser, Mr. R. Bourke, general dealer, opposite St. Lawrence's Church, Parramatta.

M R. ROBERT MURKILL will sell by public auction, at the risk of the former purchaser, Mr. R. Bourke, in the Hall of the Golden Fleece Inn, Broad-street, this day, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely.

A quantity of sugar, tea, and various sundries.

To be sold without reserve, to cover store rent and other expenses.

Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of Drapery Goods, &c., &c.

Taylor's Pictures, &c., &c.

M R. ROB. H. MURKILL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

One article containing 41 pieces 30 x 18 light blue cloths.

10 — One ditto, 41 pieces, ditto ditto.

11 — One ditto, 35 pieces, ditto ditto.

12 — One ditto, 35 pieces, ditto ditto.

13 — One ditto, 25 pieces, ditto ditto.

14 — One ditto, 60 pieces, Queen's lawn.

15 — One ditto, 30 dooms long cloth shirts, worked.

16 — One ditto, 30 dooms all linen shirts very superior.

17 — To 20 pieces, containing 100 caps, macintoshes, hooded waders, flowers, boy's embroidered dresses, girl's wool dresses, embroidered polka, pinwheels, girls' sailor suits, &c., &c.

18 — To 20 pieces, boy's hats, sailor suits, girl's sailor suits, men's registered shirts, reversibles, cotton socks, &c., &c.

19 — Terms at sale.

Draper's Stores.

To Grocers, Drapers, and others.

M R. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 15th of March, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve.

His hundred and sixteen cases oilmen's stores, now landing.

Whitby's and Batty's pictures, in quartz and plates

Ditto ditto bottle frames.

Ditto ditto in quartz and pints

Ditto ditto mustard, in bottles & c.

Ditto ditto jams and jellies, 1 lb. and 2 lbs.

Ditto ditto mustard, 1 lb. and 2 lbs.

Ditto ditto raspberry vinegar, in quarts and pints

Preserved meats and fish

Dried game and vegetable

Instant coffee, in 1 lb. tins

Blister, in 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins

Seasons, in 1 lb. and pints, &c., &c.

Inventory and further particulars at the Auctioneers' Rooms 258, George-street, Sydney. Terms at sale.

Two days.



# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5544.—VOL. XXVI.

LATER

## ENGLISH NEWS.

THE Telegraph arrived at 11 o'clock this forenoon, with English news to the 6th January, brought to Melbourne by the Lightning.

The assault on Sebastopol had not yet taken place, though great preparations were being made for it. The Russians have remained inactive since the affair of Inkermann, though Prince Menschikoff had been reinforced by thirty thousand men, including large bodies of cavalry and artillery.

General Liprandi was manœuvring near Balaklava with 40,000 men. Another battle was daily expected.

Sir De Lacy Evans has resigned his command and returned to England. Gen. Adams is dead of his wounds. Lord Raglan has been severely attacked by the Times for his supineness and ill arrangements.

An universal discontent prevails at home at the conduct of the war, and the inefficiency of Ministers.

The dissolution of the Cabinet was expected. The Czar has issued another manifesto, breathing war and defiance.

The greater part of Omar Pacha's army has been landed at Eupatoria. It is destined to cut off the communication between Sebastopol and Perekop.

There is continued depression in the English funds, consols closing at 88 1/2.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the 12th December.

## Progress of the Siege OF SEASTOPOL.

(From the Liverpool Journal, January 6th.)  
The Moniteur de Thursday, contains a telegraphic despatch, dated December 27th, from the Chambre des Affaires de France at Constantinople, in these words:—

"General Canrobert writes to me on the 25th. We shall very soon be in a position to assume the offensive. We are renovating our condition much faster and more effectually than the enemy can do with us. We are full of confidence."

The Moniteur also contains a longer despatch from General Canrobert, dated the 23rd. He says,

"In spite of the bad weather, we continue as much as possible the work of enclosing the place with our trenches; and although the rains make the movement of the vehicles difficult, all the siege works are growing to completeness and consolidation. The two armies reciprocally assist each other. I have placed at Lord Raglan's disposal sumpter horses for removing his sick to Balaklava, and teams for the conveyance of his supplies. These exchanges contribute to keep up excellent relations and perfect cordiality between the two armies."

The general states that, on the 21st ult., the country on which the Russians had fallen back was reconnoitred by a brigade of French cavalry in one direction, and by a party of Highlanders and Zouaves in another. The result appeared to be that, on the left bank of the Tchernaya, the enemy had only a few soldiers posted to observe the allied position at a distance. The general remarks a movement as evidently being produced in the Russian army, the probable cause of which is the debarkation of the Turkish troops still going on at Eupatoria. The despatch states that the number of sick had slightly increased, in consequence of the constant dampness; but the sanitary state of the army was satisfactory, and the moral spirit of the troops perfect. The soldiers had been heavily inconvenienced by the rains, but there had been no cold weather.

As we (Times, Thursday) have lately dwelt so much on the organization of our army in the East, and the apparently needless loss of life immediately arising from it, we are glad of an opportunity of presenting the other side of the picture, terrible as it may be. That other side, —that compensation for this suffering and mortality—is, that on the testimony of a perfectly competent and impartial authority, the siege at the last departure of the post, that is the 13th, was so advanced as to leave hardly a doubt that something decisive would soon be done. We have repeatedly been informed that an assault was to take place about Christmas, but the information was coupled with the request that we would say nothing to indicate the quarter or the day of attack. We believe that we may now say that on the 13th it was the general belief, that on or about Christmas-day the allies would open fire from 300 pieces, with such a supply of ammunition as would enable them to continue without stopping for forty-eight hours, after which they would assault from both French and British positions with great prospect of success. Thus the assault would probably be made on the 28th. There was some chance, indeed, of a Russian attack in anticipation of ours, but from Russian sources we learn that nothing had occurred up to the 26th. On the same authority, we learn that on the 13th the men who got their warm cloths were in good spirits, and though no reliance can be placed on a transient gleam of fine weather, the health of the army was expected to improve.

It cannot, however, be concealed for a moment that, on the most favourable supposition, the capture of the city, the dockyard, arsenal, and the quarantine fort would only commence another phase of the difficulty. We should still have to take the northern fort to hold Balaklava, or effect, without loss, our retreat from it, and be besieged in our turn. We shall have entire command of the sea, and the Russians be entirely excluded from it. The heavy material of the siege, which we have carried by the easiest, cheapest, and quickest of all conveyances—in ships, they will have to drag through the mud many hundred miles, by means of transports that will continually perish in the using, even more than our

ships—that is, the rude arabs and oxen of the country. With the city in our possession, and with our fleet hovering along the whole coast of the Euxine, it certainly will not be easy for the Russians to keep an army in the field near Sebastopol. Yet such a position is one of the boldest ever attempted in the history of war.

The occupation of the Russian capital itself,

the conversion of its palaces into barracks, and the retribution upon Russia of the numerous insults it has heaped in its day on all the cities that have fallen within its power, could not be a more irritating spectacle than the occupation or destruction by the allies of those gigantic batteries raised with such labour and cost for the conquest of the East.

The whole military population of Russia would be turned southward in one vast current, to overflow and swallow up our comparatively small armies. New levies would be extorted, so long as there remained a man who could stand under arms. In spite, therefore, of the palpable advantage we should derive at once from the possession of Sebastopol, and the exchange from misery to comfort, and from constant hardship to something like security, the new holders of the city would find their berth a worse one, and would hardly have time to turn round before they found the Russians once more upon them.

On the most favourable supposition, therefore we see no reason to qualify the opinion we have ventured to express, that the conduct of the war requires certain military qualities which have not been hitherto shewn in it.

A despatch from Vienna, published in the Patrie, Paris journal, says:—"On December 22nd there was a great deal of snow at Sebastopol, and it was very cold. Both sides were preparing for a battle. Omar Pasha was expected."

The latest news from the Crimea is by the Ganges, which left Constantinople on the 25th December.

Eighteen battalions of Turks had disembarked at Eupatoria. When the remainder of the 30,000 shall have arrived great operations are to be commenced.

The Duke of Cambridge had received a visit from the Sultan.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte is said to have received orders to return to France immediately. His recall is ordered on the plea of bad health, having, since his arrival at Constantinople, had a fit of gout.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Major-General Henry William Adams, C. B., which took place on the 19th ultimo, at Scutari, from the effects of the wounds which he received in the battle of Inkermann on the 5th of Nov.

A despatch of the 13th ultimo, from Lord Raglan, has appeared in the Gazette. It merely furnishes the list of casualties from the 6th to the 10th. Total—7 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 10 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

The Russian army outside of Sebastopol, when Sir De Lacy Evans left, according to his estimation, was between 30,000 and 40,000 men. Let us suppose 30,000 men to have arrived, and Liprandi will have nearly 70,000 men under his orders. With this army supported, by the army of Sebastopol, he will probably make another attack upon the Allies. This, in fact, has become a necessity, for otherwise Sebastopol must fall at once.

A private letter from an officer on board one of the French ships near Sebastopol, dated the 13th December, speaks of the re-commencement of the bombardment and the assault as imminent. The cannonade was expected to take place towards the end of December. The ships were to take part in the attack. The number of batteries armed and well supplied was, according to his letter, 28. The storming was to commence early in the morning after the first day's cannonade. Few in the French camp seemed to have a doubt as to the result.

A despatch from Admiral Hamelin to the Minister of War, dated the 21st December, 1854, says, that besides 4700 troops which had arrived between the 13th and 18th of that month, 2170 had also arrived at Kamiesch on the 20th. Reinforcements had likewise reached Constantinople. Every night the Russians attempted sorties, but were always vigorously repulsed.

Under date of St. Petersburg, January 2, we learn that a despatch had been received there from Prince Menschikoff, announcing that something remarkable had taken place at Sebastopol between the 20th and 26th of December, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st. In one of these sorties 11 officers and 33 soldiers were made prisoners, and a considerable number killed. In consequence of the bad weather, the siege operations were progressing slowly.

CAMP, SENATORIOL, DEC. 2.—We were much gratified and pleased to-day by a visit from the naval commander-in-chief, Vice-admiral Dundas, who rode through the camp. Notwithstanding his recent illness he sat on his horse gallantly and well for a sailor; but one of ours said, "Small blame to him, for when a captain on half-pay he commanded the Hungerford troop of Yeomanry Cavalry." However, his presence was welcome, and we had no doubt it had reference to the bringing up of supplies to the camp. We should be glad if he would come amongst us more frequently, and enlivens us with that good-humoured smile and jolly laugh; but, of a truth, I suppose he prefers sailing to playing at soldiers.

The Nouvelliste, of Marseilles, publishes a letter from the chefe de war, of which the following is an extract:—"The troops are in good health, and they do not allow their spirits to be cast down either by the deluge of rain, or by the hurricanes, by the hard duties of the trenches, or by that *status quo* which is so contrary to the impatience of the French soldier. Without entering into the details of the diseases which, added to the fire of the enemy, have attacked our troops, I can give you the exact account of the movement of our ambulances. From the 10th October to the 30th of November, from 5000 to 9000 sick and wounded entered them. 4000 have died, 1500 have returned to their duty, and 6000 have been sent to the hospitals at Constantinople. This, therefore, is an average of less than 3000 per month, more than one-half of whom rejoined their ranks after a month's absence, and which reduces the total of the losses of the effective strength of the army to 1500 per month, that is to say, a loss of about two per cent. per month on our effective strength, which is a trifling loss when we take into account the arrival of fresh contingents."

Russian despatches from the Crimea, of the 23rd ult., show that nothing important had occurred before Sebastopol to that date. From the 16th November to the 18th December the allies had received reinforcements to the extent of 24,000, including Turks. The St. Louis was encountered at Cape Matapan on the 14th, with 1,000 French troops on board. Twenty-five transports, with reinforcements and supplies, had passed Cape St. Ange in five days, with a

loss of 2000, including Turks. The St. Louis was encountered at Cape Matapan on the 14th, with 1,000 French troops on board. Twenty-five transports, with reinforcements and supplies, had passed Cape St. Ange in five days, with a

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1855

SECOND EDITION. PRICE SIXPENCE.

### AUSTRIA.—THE FOUR POINTS.

The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle gives an account of what took place at the Vienna conference of the 28th ultimo, and adds, "Two days afterwards, the 30th, Prince Gortchakoff demanded a new conference. On that occasion, he, in his turn, presented to the representatives of the three Powers a note which gave his interpretation of the four guarantees, and which, at the same time that it differed in some respects from the interpretations of the representatives of the allied Powers, did not differ very considerably on several points. On presenting this note, the representatives of the three Powers replied that the allied governments having already fixed the conditions upon which peace would be granted, their representatives could not depart from those conditions, and that they, therefore, could not either receive the note of Prince Gortchakoff, or discuss the terms of it. Prince Gortchakoff, having insisted his note was ultimately received *à titre de renseignements* as to the disposition of the Russian Government. But he was requested expressly to understand that their reception of the note would make no change in the official position of the question: that the conditions insisted upon by the Allied Powers, as set down in the interpretation of the four guarantees remained entire; and that it would be of those conditions that Russia would have to declare her acceptance or refusal. Prince Gortchakoff then repeated his declaration that he would be obliged to refer the matter to St. Petersburg; and he promised to give in the answer of his Government that day fortnight, that is to say, on the 13th of January. The Government believes the continuance of the war more inevitable than ever.

The Press of Vienna of the 30th ultimo states, upon what it considers good authority, that Prince Gortchakoff is making efforts to cause a protocol to be drawn up and signed by the representatives of all the Powers, solemnly recognising the integrity of Russia.

RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, December 26.—An imperial manifesto has been issued. It contains the following passages:—"Our duty as a Christian forbids us to desire a further shedding of blood, and certainly we will not reject any proposition and conditions of peace, provided they be compatible with the dignity of our empire and the welfare of our subjects. But another and a no less sacred duty bids us in this obstinate struggle, to exert every effort and prepare for every sacrifice, which the greatness of the means of attack brought against us demands. We will all, if necessary, show a bold front to our enemies, with sword in hand, and the cross in our hearts."

The admirals of the Russian Baltic fleet, and the generals having command in the large towns on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, have been summoned to the ministry of war at St. Petersburg, where a number of councils have been held.

It has been decided that the fortification of the coast towns must be strengthened, and that entrenched camps, each large enough to receive an infantry division, must be formed.

A system of entrenched camps, which is to be carried into execution, will extend from Cronstadt to the most of the strategic points in Poland.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, of the 26th December, announces the arrival at Gatchina of their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael. They left Sebastopol on the 15th December. The health of the Empress has improved.

By an order of the day of December 18th, his Majesty the Emperor, desirous of manifesting his gratitude for the exemplary bravery, the zeal, and the signal services of all the land and sea troops forming the garrison of Sebastopol since the 23rd of September last, has deigned to order that each month of this service in the said garrison shall be counted at one year of service, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging. His Majesty the Emperor has deigned to extend this favour similarly to all the officers in the civil service that form part of that garrison.

Political persons at St. Petersburg fully believe that the King of Sweden is determined to abandon all idea of neutrality, and whenever hostilities recommence in the North, to take an active part with the allies. A similar resolve is expected from the King of Denmark, particularly since the fall of the Oersted cabinet, which was favourable to the Russians.

WARSAW, DECEMBER 3.—To-day Field-marshal Paskiewitch left Warsaw for St. Petersburg.

Despatches from Odessa state that Russian troops of the line continue to arrive there. The weather was bad; two companies of Russian troops and a transport of forty wagons conveying wounded men had perished by the cold.

The number of Russian troops now in Bessarabia is calculated at 150,000 men.

The Berlin journals announce that nearly 100 German surgeons have been enlisted by Russian legations for military hospital duties, and that they are to assemble there in a few days, in order to be provided with the necessary passports and directions.

TURKEY.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has addressed a circular to all the British consuls in the Levant, informing them of the important decrees issued by the Sultan for effecting various salutary reforms in the administration of the laws; doing away with a number of long-existing abuses, and abolishing the trade in slaves in Georgia and Circassia; and urging on the consular agents to give every assistance by advice and exhortations to the Turkish authorities, who, in carrying into execution the said decrees, will, in all probability, have to contend with long-established prejudices and national traditions.

Later accounts have been received from Trebizond, which represent the state of affairs in that quarter as not so positively bad as represented a few days ago, though a great deal of alarm evidently exists there. The Courier de Marseille has letters from thence down to the 5th of December, by which it appears that the Russian army had advanced to Toprak-Kale, by the routes of Diadia and Uch-Kliasseh. The greatest consternation prevailed at Erzeroum, though the garrison of that city had been reinforced by 6000 Turks; but these forces were scarcely organised, and their good conduct in the field was a matter of doubt. The Russians had organised a native militia in various parts of Circassia, officered by Mamelukes. Columns of this militia had made their appearance at several points. Reinforcements had been demanded from Batoum, and were impatiently expected.

ITALY.

TURIN, Dec. 28.—In yesterday's sittings of the Chamber of Deputies, the report of the committee on the bill for the suppression of convents was read by M. Cadorna. On the motion that a day be fixed for its discussion, M. Devir asked what steps had been taken by the cabinet at the Court of Rome concerning this bill? Count Cavour, president of the council, replied that no steps whatever of the nature alluded to had been taken, as the government did not think a vast change being effected in time to come, if enterprise, intelligence, and perseverance, were rightly applied to the moral, social, and financial improvement of the colony. On the 7th December, Mr. Westmorland, a member of the executive government, stated that a considerable deficit had occurred from the ordinary sources of revenue for the present year, which could only be met by increased taxation. It was therefore intended to propose to increase the duties on imported spirits, oil, gunpowder, and tobacco, and on unenumerated articles from 4 per cent. to 12½ per cent. Resolutions to this effect were proposed and carried the following day. The islands generally were tolerably healthy, and the cane fields looked promising.

one million in treasure. The general news is unimportant. From Oregon the accounts of the atrocities of the Indians are melancholy. The Snakes had attacked an emigrant train, and murdered the entire party.

A very large meeting was held at New York on the evening of the 15th ult., for the purpose of adopting an address to Mr. Smith O'Brien, congratulating him on his return from Van Diemen's Land to Europe, and endorsing his political principles and honesty. The Hon. Robert Emmet and Judge O'Connor addressed the meeting, as did also Mitchell, Meagher, O'Gorman, and many others. Three most enthusiastic cheers were given for the Emperor of Russia, whilst the Queen of England and many of the statesmen were treated with little respect. About 4000 people were present.

Two of the most important cases that have been decided in the American courts were decided on the 15th ultimo by Judge Ingersoll. One related to the steamer Alps, now a transport of the British government in the East. She was seized for smuggling, and bonded for 75,000 dollars. E. Cunard and Samuel Nicholson being the sureties. The charge was sustained, and the vessel, therefore, declared forfeited to the United States. The other case was that of the steamer Washington, of the Bremen line, also seized for smuggling. She was bonded for 80,000 dollars—Shepherd Knapp and Christian B. Sand sureties. In this instance the libel was sustained in its principal points.

The New York Herald announces the fact that additional steam communication is being prepared between Europe and New York, the spirited speculator being Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose visit to England some short time since in his fine American yacht North Star will not have yet been forgotten.

The markets are without change.

### BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The Brunswick Gazette of the 28th ultimo says:—"Some great event may be shortly expected in Prussia; all the chiefs of the Russian party are hastening to Berlin, evidently obeying some mot d'ordre."

FRANCE.

The loan is for 500,000,000f., or £20,000,000, in a four-and-a-half and a three per cent. stock, at the price of 92 per 100f. for the former, and 65f. for the latter. Subscriptions will be received from 10f. and upwards. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid into the Treasury on all subscriptions, and the remainder in eighteen equal monthly instalments, commencing the 7th of March, 1856, and ending the 7th of August, 1856. Instalments paid up in advance will be received less 4 per cent. discount, except above 100,000f. The amount above that amount will be arranged at a later period. The dividends on the Four-and-a-Half per cents. will date from the 22nd of September, 1854; and on the Three per cents. from the 22nd of December, 1854, and will be calculated on the entire capital of the loan instead of that portion only which will be paid up. The subscription lists were opened on Wednesday, and will close on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

Wednesday was the first day for receiving subscriptions to the new loan. The number of applicants did not amount to a fourth of what it was on the first day for the loan of March. This may, however, have been partly owing to the state of the weather, which has been such as to cool all but a very warm enthusiasm. The funds, however, have improved a little, in consequence chiefly of the receipt of information by the Credit Mobilier Company from Vienna, that the contract for the purchase of the railroads of the State had been definitely signed. It is inferred from this that the deputation from the subscribers had received the most satisfactory and positive assurances as to the intentions of Austria to make common cause with the Western Powers.

The scarcity of corn in France has drawn attention to a new plant, recently introduced from China, which promises to supersede, to a certain extent, the use of beet





